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SECTOR 4 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 4

SPAIN—ISLAS BALEARES

Plan.—This sector describes the Islas Baleares and includes Isla de Formentera, Ibiza, Mallorca, and Menorca. The descriptive sequence is from SW to the NE.

General Remarks

4.1 Islas Baleares form a group which consists of four main islands and several off-lying islets. The islands of the group are generally steep-to and rocky on their N sides, whereas their S sides are mostly low and accessible. Prominent vacation developments and resort high-rises are visible along the coasts of Ibiza and Mallorca, which are the most mountainous of the group.

Winds—Weather.—Good weather prevails along the coasts of Mallorca during the summer, with daily land and sea breezes. In winter, bad weather is experienced with N winds, and occasionally with winds from the S and SW. With strong onshore winds, the NW coast of this island should be given a wide berth.

Bahia de Alcudia and Bahia de Pollensa are exposed to NE and E gales, which cause heavy sea and swells in the roadsteads.

During N winds, a heavy sea is raised in Freu de Menorca.

The prevailing winds differ between the W and E sides of this group of islands. At Cabo Dartuch, the wind frequently blows from a different direction on each side of the cape.

Caution.—Numerous submarines cables lie in the vicinity of the islands and may best be seen on the chart.

Submarines exercise frequently in the vicinity of these islands.

Isla de Formentera

4.2 Isla de Formentera (38°42'N., 1°26'E.) is the fourth largest island of the group. When seen at a distance from the S, it appears as two islands.

Punta Rasa (38°41'N., 1°23'E.), 18m high, is located at the W side of the island. The coast in this vicinity is faced with steep-to cliffs, in places up to 80m high.

Punta Gabina, 1.5 miles N of Punta Rasa, is 14m high and surmounted by a tower, 9m high. Punta Pedreras lies 1.2 miles NE of Punta Gabina and the coast between is very cliffy.

Ensenada del Cabrito lies between Punta Pedreras and Punta Sabina, 0.7 mile E. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in a depth of 7m, in the W part of this bay.

Isla Sabina (38°44'N., 1°25'E.) lies close off Punta Sabina and is low and flat. It is connected to Isla de Formentera by a breakwater which forms Cala Sabina. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in a depth of 11m, in Cala Sabina, sheltered from offshore winds. The bottom is mostly sand, but in the greater depths it is weed with patches of rock. A small shelter mole extends E from the E side of Isla Sabina and a marina is situated in the W part of Cala Sabina.

A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on Isla Sabina.

Los Trocados (38°46'N., 1°26'E.) is a narrow tongue of sand, with some rocky outcrops and dunes on it, which extends in a N direction. This tongue is so low and narrow in places that the sea breaks right across it in bad weather. In good weather, anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 10 to 25m, anywhere between Punta Pedreras and the N end of Los Trocados. The bottom is mostly weed with patches of sand, rocks, or gravel. In depths of less than 10m, sand predominates in the E part and rock in the S part.

4.3 Punta Prima (38°44'N., 1°28'E.), a low point, is located 2.3 miles SSE of the N end of the island. The coast between forms the E side of Los Trocados. A tower, 9m high, stands on a prominent hill, 33m high, 0.3 mile S of the point.

Cala Pujols lies at the head of the bay, which is entered on the W side of Punta Prima. This inlet is open to the N, but is frequented by fishing vessels. The shores of the bay are foul and several rocky islets, joined to the shore by tongues of sand, and rocks, lie within it.

Ensenada de Tramontana lies between Punta Prima and Punta de la Creu, 5 miles ESE. This bay affords shelter during offshore winds, but it is open to the NE. Vessels can anchor, in depths of 12 to 15m, close offshore. The charted anchorage prohibited area must be avoided.

Punta Single Mal (38°40'N., 1°35'E.), the E extremity of the island, is located 1 mile NE of Punta Rotja. A main light (Formentera) is shown from a tower surmounting a building, 22m high, standing on this point.

Punta Grava is located 2 miles W of Punta Rotja. La Mola, a flat-topped promontory, stands NE of this point. It rises to a height of 192m and the seaward sides are faced with white cliffs. Numerous palm trees and prominent buildings stand on this promontory.

Cabo Berberia (38°38'N., 1°23'E.), located 6.5 miles W of Punta Grava, is the SW extremity of the island. It is formed by a steep-to and cliffy headland. A light is shown from a tower, 19m high, standing on the cape.

Ensenada de Mitjorn lies between Cabo Berberia and Punta Grava. Anchorage may be obtained within the bay, according to draft, in depths of 5 to 40m, sand, weed, and stones. It is reported that an obstruction lies in the roadstead, 3.5 miles NE of Cabo Berberia. Torre de Catala, 9m high, stands at the head of the bay. It surmounts a small hill, 23m high, standing 0.2 mile inland.

Playa de Mitjorn extends between Torre Catala and Punta Grava. It lies on the SW side of a low and narrow isthmus which joins La Mola to the main part of the island. A white dune, which is conspicuous against the dark background of the pine groves, stands at its SE end.

Isla de Formentera—Off-lying Banks and Islands

4.4 Banco del Emile Baudot (38°43'N., 2°30'E.), with depths of 85 to 140m, lies about 43 miles E of Isla Formentera.

A bank, with depths of 76 to 118m, lies about 11 miles ENE of the E extremity of Isla Formentera.

Isla Espalmador (38°47'N., 1°26'E.) lies close N of the N extremity of Los Trocados, from which it is separated by a shallow bank. A reef lies on this bank and the sea breaks right across it in bad weather. The N and E coasts of the island are sandy with patches of rock. The W coast, which is the highest, is faced in places with red cliffs. A conspicuous tower, 9m high, stands on the edge of the cliffs, 0.3 mile N of Punta Gastabi, the SW extremity of the island.

Isla de los Puercos, a low islet, is connected by shoals to the N extremity of Isla Espalmador and is foul on its seaward sides. A light is shown from a tower, 25m high, standing on the NW extremity of this islet.

Isla Espardell (38°48'N., 1°29'E.), 29m high, lies 2.3 miles E of Isla Espalmador. This small island is uninhabited and its N and E sides are cliffy, whereas, its W side is sloping and accessible. A light is shown from a tower, 16m high, standing close to the N extremity of the island.

The channel between Isla Espardell and Isla Espalmador is called La Estancia.

Caution.—An integral reserve area has been established along the N, E, and S coasts of the island as shown on the chart. Underwater activities are not permitted without express permission within the reserve.

Ibiza

4.5 Ibiza (39°00'N., 1°25'E.) has a somewhat indented coast forming many coves. Monte Atalayasa, 475m high, is the highest summit on Ibiza and stands in the SW part of the island.

Punta Portas (38°50'N., 1°24'E.), a low and salient point, is the S extremity of the island. It is surmounted by a prominent tower.

Punta Rama, located 1.5 miles W of Punta Portas, is fronted by foul ground and above-water rocks, which extend up to about 0.2 mile seaward. It should not be approached closely.

Cabo Falco, located close W of Punta Rama, is high, cliffy, and terminates in a somewhat salient point.

Punta Yondal, located 2.5 miles NW of Cabo Falco, is low, rocky, faced with cliffs, and fronted by a reef. Ensenada de Codola, which lies between Cabo Falco and Punta Yondal, has a stony beach and affords anchorage sheltered from NE and SE winds. The bottom is formed of mostly sand, but is rocky near the entrance points.

Punta de Port Roig, located 1 mile WNW of Punta Yondal, is flat and has a small reef on its S side. The E side of this point consists of white cliffs. A prominent building stands on the cliffs, which rise to a height of 111m, 1.7 miles WNW of the point.

Cabo Llentrisca (38°51'N., 1°15'E.), located 2.5 miles WSW of Punta de Port Roig, is formed by a white salient, cliffy headland, 148m high. Monte Llentrisca, 414m high, stands 1.2 miles N of the cape.

Cabo Jueu, located 1.5 miles NW of Cabo Llentrisca, is a spur of Monte Atalayasa. La Oliva, a large and conspicuous rock, lies at its extremity.

Cap Blanch, a whitish and cliffy headland, lies 0.5 mile N of Cabo Jueu. Puig Pelat, a hill, rises near the coast, 1.5 miles N of this cape. It is 185m high, rounded, and prominent from seaward.

Cala Badella is entered 0.7 mile N of Puig Pelat and a small shoal lies off its N entrance point. Small craft, with local knowledge, can find suitable anchorage within this cove. There are depths of 21m in the entrance which decrease steadily towards the head.

Punta Embarcado is located 2.5 miles N of Cala Badella. The shore of the bay between is indented by several small coves.

Punta Torre de Rovira, located 1.5 miles NNE of Punta Embarcado, is surmounted by an ancient tower, 10m high.

4.6 Punta Chicho (38°58'N., 1°17'E.) is located 2.5 miles E of Punta Torre de Rovira. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing on the point. It was reported (1992) that this light is not easy to identify at night.

Puerto de San Antonio Abad (38°58'N., 1°18'E.) (*World Port Index No. 38620*), a small natural harbor, lies between Punta Chicho and Cap Blanch, 1 mile N. It is protected by a breakwater and is mostly used by small craft and yachts with local knowledge. The port may be contacted on VHF channel 9.

Numerous prominent hotels front the town; a conspicuous high-rise building stands near the root of the breakwater.

In summer, vessels can anchor off the harbor according to draft. A good berth lies in depths of 9 to 10m, weed, close E of the breakwater. In depths of less than 5m, the bottom is formed of mainly sand.

Cabo Nono (39°02'N., 1°18'E.), located 3 miles N of Puerto de San Antonio Abad, is prominent. Its rounded summit, 258m high, is covered with pine trees and the seaward side is formed by cliffs. Punta Galera, 18m high, is a whitish headland which extends 200m seaward from the foot of the cliffs.

Islas Margarita, consisting of two islets, lies 0.3 mile offshore, 2 miles NE of Cabo Nono. The E and larger islet, which is formed in the shape of a horseshoe, is pierced by a natural tunnel. The passage lying between these islets and the coast of the main island is deep and clear of dangers.

Punta Torretas, located 3.5 miles NE of Cabo Nono, is also pierced by a natural tunnel. It is a salient point, which at a distance and on certain bearings, appears as two towers of a fortress.

Cabo Eubarca, located 1 mile NE of Punta Torretas, is high and cliffy. This cape is easy to identify as a regular cone, 262m high, stands at its seaward extremity. Ensenada de Eubarca, which lies between Cabo Eubarca and Cabo Rubio, 1.5 miles ENE, is quite exposed, but free of dangers.

Punta de la Creu, located 3.2 miles ENE of Cabo Eubarca, is faced with high cliffs. An islet lies close E of this point and another islet, which is joined to the main island by an isthmus, lies 0.4 mile SE of it.

Punta Cova de Orega, located 1.2 miles E of Punta de la Creu, is a high and cliffy point at the foot of which is a large

cave. A steep and rocky islet, 20m high, lies 0.5 mile NE of this point and is joined to the coast by a narrow isthmus.

Punta Moscarte (39°07'N., 1°32'E.), located 4 miles ENE of Punta Cova de Orenge, is the N extremity of Ibiza. The coast between is fronted by several small islets and indented by several bays and coves. A light is shown from a tower, 52m high, standing on the point.

4.7 Punta del Escullet (39°06'N., 1°36'E.), located 3 miles SE of Punta Moscarte, is fronted by Islas Hormigas, two prominent islets, 30m high. Escull de Pas, an islet, lies close off a point located 1.2 mile W of Punta del Escullet. This islet is 159m high and has a conspicuous cliffy summit.

From Punta del Escullet, the coast extends 0.5 mile SE to Punta Jonch, and then 0.7 mile SSE to Punta Grossa which is high and cliffy.

Punta Valls, surmounted by a tower, is located 2.7 miles S of Punta Grossa. The coast between is indented by several bays and fronted by numerous above-water rocks and islets.

Cabo Roig, located 0.5 mile S of Punta Valls, is formed by a grey cliff, 138m high. It is the E extremity of Ibiza. A dangerous wreck lies close E of this point.

Punta Arabi, located 3 miles SW of Cabo Roig, is fronted by four small islets. A rock, with a depth of 1.6m, lies about 1 mile SE of the point and is marked by a lighted beacon.

Ensendada de Santa Eulalia lies between Punta Arabi and the mouth of the Rio de Santa Eulalia, 2.5 miles WSW. This bay affords sheltered anchorage, with offshore winds, to vessels with local knowledge. The best berth is close inshore off the cove in its N part. An extensive yacht harbor is situated close NE of the town which stands close N of the river mouth.

Cabo Escola Llibrell, 209m high, is located 3.7 miles SW of Punta Arabi and is faced with a whitish cliff.

Cabo Martinet is located 3.2 miles SW of Cabo Escola Llibrell and two steep-to islets lie about 0.5 mile offshore, 1 mile ENE of it.

An aeronautical radiobeacon is reported to be situated close WNW of this cape.

Isla Grossa, 42m high, lies 1 mile SW of Cabo Martinet and is joined by a causeway to Isla Plana.

Isla Plana, 20m high, lies close NNW of Isla Grossa and is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus.

Islote Botafoch (38°54'N., 1°27'E.) is joined by a causeway to the SW side of Isla Grossa. A light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 21m high, standing on the summit of the island.

Caution.—An outfall pipeline extends 1 mile SE from the NE side of Isla Plana and may best be seen on the chart.

4.8 Puerto de Ibiza (38°54'N., 1°27'E.) ([World Port Index No. 38610](#)), a small port, lies within a bay which is entered between Islote Botafoch and Punta Marloca, 0.7 mile WSW.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor is protected by two moles. A yacht marina is situated in the E part of the harbor and extensive facilities for small craft lie in the NE part. A basin for fishing vessels is situated in the NW part. There are depths of 8m in the entrance and 7m alongside the commercial quays which have six berths. Vessels up to 135m in length and

6.4m draft can be accommodated. In addition, tankers up to 4,000 tons and 6.1m draft can be handled.

Aspect.—The town of Ibiza rises SW of the inner harbor to the crest of a hill, which is surmounted by a prominent castle and a prominent cathedral.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 500 grt anchoring or entering the harbor. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. Pilots can be contacted by VHF channel 13 or 16, and generally board 1 mile SE of Isla Grossa.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor, in depths of 14 to 26m, SW of Islote Botafoch. Designated anchorage berths, which are indicated on the chart, have been established between 0.3 and 1.2 miles SW of the island.

4.9 Punta Marloca (38°54'N., 1°26'E.) is the SE extremity of a large promontory. Isla Negre del Este, 12m high, and Isla Negre del Oeste, 3m high, lie close E and 0.2 mile WSW, respectively, of this point. These two islands are known collectively as Islas Negres and are composed of blackish rock. Only small craft, with local knowledge, should attempt to pass between them and the mainland.

Punta de la Mata is located 1 mile WSW of Punta Marloca and Islas Ratas, 11m high, lies 0.2 mile E of it. The channel lying between this point and the island is foul.

The coast between Punta Marloca and Punta de la Mata is backed by hillocks, some of which are surmounted by prominent windmills.

Punta de la Sal Rosa, 9m high, is located 1.7 miles S of Punta de la Mata and is surmounted by a tower. An islet, which is joined to the shore by a reef, lies close S of the point.

Punta Corpinari (38°51'N., 1°24'E.) is located 0.7 mile S of Punta de la Sal Rosa and two small islets lie close off it. The land behind the point is prominent and rises to a height of 159m.

Punta Portas, which has been previously described in [paragraph 4.5](#), is located 1.5 miles S of Punta Corpinari.

Ibiza—Off-lying Islands and Dangers

4.10 Isla Ahorcados (38°49'N., 1°25'E.), 10m high, lies 1 mile SSE of Punta Portas. This small island is rocky and fringed with a shoal bank. A light is shown from a tower, 19m high, standing on the S end of the island.

Los Freus is the collective name of three channels leading across a ridge which extends between Isla de los Puercos and the S end of Ibiza. Several small islets lie along this ridge.

Freu Grande, the S channel, leads between Isla de los Puercos and Isla Ahorcados. It is the deepest and the widest channel.

A detached rocky patch, with a least depth of 4.5m, lies about 0.2 mile SW of Isla Ahorcados and a shoal patch, with a depth of 6.1m, lies about 0.5 mile NNW of Isla de los Puercos and is marked by a lighted beacon.

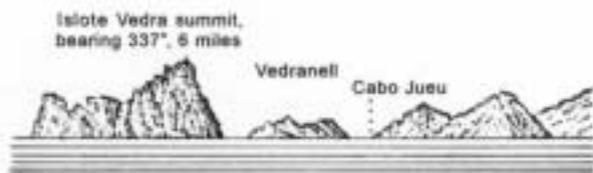
Caution.—During gales, the currents in Freu Grande are strong and irregular. They frequently set in directions contrary to the winds so that heavy seas are experienced.

Due to the existence of submarine cables, a fishing and anchoring prohibited area, the limits of which are shown on the chart, lies between Ibiza and Formentera.

Marine reserves, best seen on the chart, lie between Isla Formentera and Ibiza. Fishing and extraction of any flora or fauna from these reserves is prohibited without prior approval of the General Office of Fishing.

4.11 Islote Vedra (38°52'N., 1°11'E.), lying 1 mile W of Cabo Jueu, is reddish in color, steep-to in most places, and almost inaccessible. A pronounced cone stands at the W end of this small island and two similar cones stand at its E end. A light is shown from a structure, 3m high, standing at the W extremity of the island.

An islet and several above-water rocks lie close off the NE side of the island. An above-water rock, over which the slightest sea breaks heavily, lies about 1 mile NNW of the W extremity of the island.



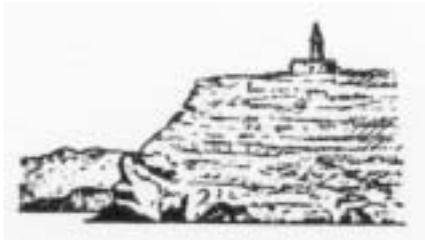
Islets off the SW extremity of Ibiza from S

Isla del Esparto (38°57'N., 1°11'E.), 69m high, lies 0.7 mile W of Punta Embarcado and is fronted by several small islets on its E and W sides.

Islas Bledas, consisting of a group of five islets, lies within 2 miles NW of Isla del Esparto and is marked by a light.

Islas Bosque, 67m high, lies about 0.2 mile offshore between Punta Embarcado and Punta Torre de Rovira. It is surrounded by cliffs and two high rocks stand at the N end. The passage lying between Ibiza and Islas Bosque is foul and unsuitable.

Isla Conejera, 69m high, lies 0.3 mile N of Isla Bosque and its coasts are mostly cliffy. A light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 17m high, standing on Cabo Blanco, its N extremity. The passage lying between Isla Bosque and Isla Conejera has a depths of 3 to 4m and is recommended only for vessels with local knowledge.



Isla Conejera Light

Isla de Tagomago (39°02'N., 1°39'E.), 114m high, lies 1 mile E of Punta Valls. It is low and rocky on the N side, but

high and cliffy on the S side. A light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 23m high, standing on the SE extremity of the island.

Islotes los Dados (38°53'N., 1°27'E.) are two islets which lie 0.7 mile S of Islote Botafoch. Islote Dado Grande, 13m high, is marked by a light and Islote Dado Pequeno, close SE, is 9m high. The passage lying between these islets should not be attempted.

Islote Malvin del Norte, 12m high, and Islote Malvin del Sud, 20m high, are two islets which lie 1.2 miles and 1.5 miles SSW, respectively, of Islote Botafoch. They are both fringed by several smaller islets and a rock, with a depth of 8m, lies about 0.3 mile W of Islote Malvin del Sud. Islote La Esponja, 10m high, lies 0.8 mile SSW of Islote Malvin del Sud and is fringed by foul ground and shoals.

Mallorca

4.12 Mallorca (39°30'N., 3°00'E.), the largest of the Islas Baleares, lies 60 miles NE of Ibiza. The mountains rise to their highest peaks on the NW coast of the island, but elsewhere the coasts are lower and rocky.

Cabo Salinas (39°16'N., 3°03'E.), the S extremity of the island, is low and fringed by a shoal bank. It is backed by gently-sloping land on which stands a prominent tower. A light is shown from a prominent tower with a dwelling, 10m high, standing close N of the cape.

Punta Sa, surmounted by a tower, is located 4 miles NW of Cabo Salinas and fronted by several small islets. A small craft harbor is situated in the NW part of the bay, which lies between these two points. A light is shown from a structure standing on an islet close off Punta Sa.

Punta Plana (39°21'N., 2°55'E.), a low point, is located 4.5 miles NW of Punta Sa and is fronted by an above-water rock. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing close N of the point. A yacht harbor, protected by moles, is situated 1.5 miles E of the point.

Puig de Randa, 549m high, stands 10 miles N of the point and is prominent.

Cabo Blanco (39°22'N., 2°47'E.) is located 5.8 miles WNW of Punta Plana. This cape is steep-to and easy to identify as it is faced with white precipices. A light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 11m high, standing on the cape.

Bahia de Palma (39°30'N., 2°38'E.) is entered between Cabo Blanco and Cabo de Cala Figuera, 13.5 miles WNW.

Cabo Enderrocat, surmounted by a tower, is located 7.5 miles NW of Cabo Blanco. The shore between is moderately steep-to and consists of high, flat-topped, white cliffs. A conspicuous power station stands on the shore of a cove, 4.2 miles NNW of Cabo Enderrocat.

The shores of the bay are fronted by numerous islets, rocks, and small islands. Several small yacht harbors and numerous prominent hotel buildings and high-rises are situated along the shores of the bay.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, anchoring and fishing prohibited areas, the limits of which are indicated on the chart, lie within the vicinity of the bay.

Numerous areas, within which obstructions are anchored to form artificial reefs, lie off the shores of the bay and may best be seen on the chart.

Puerto de Palma (39°34'N., 2°38'E.)

World Port Index No. 38630

4.13 Puerto de Palma lies at the head of Bahía de Palma, 6.5 miles NW of Cabo Enderrocat.

Winds—Weather.—The prevailing winds in the vicinity of the port are NE and SW during the summer and NE and NW in winter. Very heavy NW squalls are sometimes experienced. Strong winds from the S and SW are liable to raise a considerable sea in winter, though the ones from S are of shorter duration and less frequency. The swell is often felt before the wind that causes it.

Depths—Limitations.—The S side of the harbor is formed by Dique del Oeste, which extends E and NE from the SE end of Peninsula de San Carlos. The N side of the harbor is formed by Dique de Levante, which extends SW from the head of the bay.

The main commercial facilities, which are situated in the SW part of the harbor, include Muelle de Pelaires, which has depths of 9 to 13.5m alongside, and Muelle de Poniente, which has depths of 11.2 to 12.7m alongside.

There are facilities for general cargo, ro-ro, container, and tanker vessels. Vessels up to 61,400 dwt, 250m in length, and 12.2m draft have been accommodated alongside. In addition, there are extensive facilities and marinas for yachts and pleasure craft.

Aspect.—A main light is shown from a tower, 38m high, standing on Peninsula de San Carlos. A racon is situated at the light.

A prominent fort is situated on Peninsula de San Carlos, close S of the light structure. A conspicuous castle stands on a hill, 0.8 mile N of the fort.

A prominent cathedral stands in the S part of the city near the NE end of the harbor. It is built of reddish stone and has two short spires at the W end. It was reported (1990) that the cathedral is difficult to see at times and is not available as an aid to navigation until within 4 miles of the port.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 50 grt. Pilots, who can be contracted by VHF channel 6, 14, or 16, generally board W of the hazardous cargo anchorage about 1.5 miles S of the harbor. Requests for pilots should be submitted at least 2 hours in advance. All such requests must be in writing. Requests made by telex or telephone must be confirmed in writing.

Anchorage.—Anchorage berths are generally assigned by the Port Captain. Vessels may obtain anchorage, in depths of 14 to 15m, close S of Dique de Levante or, in a depth of 20m, about 1.5 miles S of the breakwater.

Caution.—Submarine pipelines extend up to 1 mile S from the shore close E of the harbor entrance.

Numerous pleasure craft and yachts may be encountered in the approaches to the port.

4.14 Cap de Cala Figuera (39°28'N., 2°31'E.), 21m high, is steep-to and fringed by a small reef. A main light is shown from a structure, 24m high, standing on the cape. A radio-beacon is situated at the light.

The ruins of a yellow tower stand close WNW of the light and are prominent.

Punta de Sas Barbinas, a very narrow projection, is located 2.3 miles WNW of Cap de Cala Figuera. Isla del Toro, 29m high, is the outermost of four small islets which lie close SW of this projection. A light is shown from a structure, 14m high, standing on Isla del Toro.

Cabo Malgrats (39°30'N., 2°27'E.), 48m high, is located 2.7 miles NNW of Isla del Toro. A yacht harbor, protected by a mole, fronts the shore, about 1.5 miles SE of the cape. Isla Malgrats, 60m high, lies close SW of the cape and is cliffy. A small islet lies between this island and the coast.

Ensenada de Santa Ponsa is entered between Cabo Malgrats and Cabo Andritxol, 2 miles NNW. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 10m, on the NW side of the bay. A yacht harbor, protected by a breakwater, lies in a cove at the SE side of the bay.

Cabo Llamp, 221m high, is located 1.5 miles W of Cabo Andritxol and is covered in pine trees.

Cabo de la Mola is located 1.3 miles NW of Cabo Llamp. It is 118m high and is formed by the SW extremity of a small peninsula. A light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on the cape.

Caution.—An abandoned submarine cable lies in the vicinity of Ensenada de Santa Ponsa and may best be seen on the chart.

Several areas, within which obstructions are anchored to form artificial reefs, lie in the vicinity of Ensenada de Santa Ponsa and Cabo Malgrats and may best be seen on the chart.

4.15 Puerto de Andraitx (39°33'N., 2°23'E.) (World Port Index No. 38640), a small harbor, is situated in a cove, 1.2 miles NE of Cabo de la Mola. It is protected by an outer and two inner breakwaters and is mainly used by yachts. A narrow channel, marked by buoys, leads to the entrance. The port may be contacted on VHF channel 9.

Punta Galinda is located 2 miles NW of Puerto de Andraitx. The coast between is rocky and indented.

Punta Galera is located 1.7 miles N of Punta Galinda. The coast between is indented by several coves which are only suitable for small craft with local knowledge. Isla de Pantaleu, 29m high, lies close inshore, 0.7 mile N of Punta Galinda. Isla Mitjana, 8m high, lies 0.2 mile offshore, 0.6 mile NNW of Isla de Pantaleu, and is marked by a lighted beacon.

Isla Dragonera (39°35'N., 2°19'E.) lies 1.5 miles NW of Punta Galinda. A main light is shown from a tower, 15m high, standing on Cabo Llebeix, its SW extremity. Another light is shown from a tower, with a dwelling, 13m high, standing near Punta Tramontana, its NE extremity. The island rises near the middle to a height of 357m.

Freu de la Dragonera, 0.4 mile wide, separates the island from the W end of Mallorca. The currents in this channel are reported to be irregular. Although there is a deep passage between the rocks lying NW of Isla Mitjana and those fringing the shore of Isla Dragonera, vessels are advised to use the narrow channel that leads between Isla Mitjana and the coast of Mallorca, because it is free from dangers.

Peninsula de La Foradada, 83m high, is located 16.5 miles NE of Punta Galinda. The coast between is high, cliffy, and fronted by several islets. This projection extends 0.3 mile NW from the coast and can be identified by a large hole which pierces it from side to side.

Cabo Gros, 126m high, is located 3.7 miles NE of Peninsula de La Foradada and is formed by a massive promontory. A light is shown from a structure, 21m high, standing on the cape.

Punta de Sa Creu is located 0.3 mile E of Cabo Gros and is the W extremity of a small peninsula. A light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on this cape.

4.16 Puerto de Soller (39°48'N., 2°41'E.) (*World Port Index No. 38650*), a small harbor, lies between Cabo Gros and Punta de Sa Creu, and is used principally as a naval station. The harbor is backed by mountainous country and an old castle stands near its E end.

It was reported that vessels up to 80m in length and 8m draft can be accommodated at the outer mole, and vessels up to 60m in length and 4.5m draft can be accommodated at the inner mole. Leading lights, in line bearing 126.5°, guide entry into the port.

Heavy swell sometimes enters the harbor, which is reported to be subject to silting.

In summer, vessels can obtain temporary anchorage in good weather, in depths of 11 to 13m, close S of the head of the outer mole.

4.17 Ensenada Sa Costera (39°50'N., 2°45'E.) lies close E of Punta Cala Ratjada and 4 miles NE of Puerto de Soller. A conspicuous power station, which is brilliantly illuminated at night, stands on the shore of this bay.

Cabo de Formentor (39°58'N., 3°12'E.), the N extremity of Mallorca, is located 26 miles ENE of Puerto de Soller. The coast between is high and cliffy. A main light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 22m high, standing on the cape.

The peninsula, which terminates at Cabo de Formentor, is mountainous and from a distance to the N, appears as a chain of islets. On nearer approach, it may be mistaken for an island because of its low isthmus.

Bahia de Pollensa (39°54'N., 3°10'E.) is entered between Cabo de Formentor and Cabo del Pinar, 4.5 miles S. It is open to the E and completely exposed to the frequent gales which originate in the Golfe du Lion. Sudden squalls are also experienced within the bay, especially under the high land on the N side.

Punta de Manresa, located 3.5 miles SW of Cabo del Pinar, is dark, rocky, and surmounted by an old castle. A yacht harbor, protected by a breakwater, is situated close E of this point.

Punta de la Avanzada, located SW of Cabo de Formentor, has a battery on its S extremity and a small castle standing on its summit. A light is shown from a structure, 17m high, standing on the battery. A small harbor, protected by breakwaters, is situated 0.7 mile NW of Punta de la Avanzada.

An extensive yacht harbor, protected by moles, is situated 1.2 miles WNW of Punta de la Avanzada.

It has been reported that due to many new buildings along the shores of the bay, charted landmarks may be difficult to identify.

Anchorage may be obtained, in depths of 16 to 18m, about 0.4 mile ENE and 0.3 mile NNW of Punta Manresa. Anchorage may also be obtained, in good weather, by large vessels, in depths of 12 to 15m, S or SE of Punta de la Avanzada. Small vessels may obtain anchorage close W of this point.

4.18 Cabo Menorca (39°52'N., 3°12'E.), located 1.8 miles S of Cabo del Pinar, is dark, steep-to, and faced with steep cliffs. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 13m, lies about 2 miles ESE of this cape.

Bahia de Alcudia (39°49'N., 3°08'E.) is entered between Cabo Menorca and Cabo Farrutx, 8 miles SE. This bay when seen from seaward, appears to recede farther than it actually does on account of the low land at its head. At Cabo Farrutx, the land rises steeply and forms a rocky promontory, 432m high, which is surmounted by a tower.

Several small yacht harbors and piers are situated along the S shore of the bay.

Isla de Aucanada lies close off the N shore of the bay, 2 miles SW of Cabo Menorca. It is connected by a reef to the mainland. A light is shown from a structure, 15m high, standing on the summit of the island.

4.19 Puerto de Alcudia (39°50'N., 3°08'E.) (*World Port Index No. 38670*), a small port, lies at the NW end of Bahia de Alcudia, 1.2 miles W of Isla de Aucanada.

Depths—Limitations.—The commercial facilities include a berth, 150m long, at New Pier, which has a depth of 7m alongside; Ribera Quay, 226m long, with a depth of 6.5m alongside; and 246m of berthing space along the inner side of Muelle Commercial, which has depths of 6 to 6.5m alongside.

There are facilities for general cargo, ro-ro, container, bulk, tanker, and natural gas vessels. Vessels up to 120m in length and 6.5m draft have been accommodated.

An extensive yacht and pleasure craft harbor is situated in the NW part of the port.

Aspect.—Punta del Castillo, a rocky point, is located 1.2 miles W of Isla de Aucanada and an ancient and prominent tower stands close NE of it. Dique de Abrigo, a breakwater, extends 480m SW from this point and forms the S side of the harbor. Two prominent chimneys stand close NE of the root of this breakwater.

The city of Alcudia stands 1 mile NW of the harbor, but only part of its walls and a few high buildings, among which is a conspicuous church, are visible from the bay.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots may be contacted by VHF channel 14 or 16 and should be requested at least 1 hour in advance. The pilot boards in position 39°49.6'N, 3°08.5'E.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available, in a depth of 6m, about 0.3 mile SW of the breakwater head, and, in a depth of 12m, about 0.7 mile S of the breakwater head. Small vessels can anchor, in a depth of 4m, mud and sand, about 0.2 mile S of the head of the pier that is situated close NW of the breakwater.

Caution.—Though not expressly so reserved, the area lying NW of a line drawn SW from Punta del Castillo is, at times, used as an anchorage for seaplanes.

Submarines exercise frequently in Bahia de Alcudia and its approaches.

A drainage canal enters the SW shore of the bay, 3 miles SW of Isla de Aucanada.

Two submarine intake pipelines lie close N of the canal entrance and are marked by lighted buoys.

A prohibited area, within which lie foul ground and obstructions, is situated adjacent to the shore close SSE of the canal entrance and may best be seen on the chart.

4.20 Cabo del Freu (39°45'N., 3°28'E.), located 5.5 miles SE of Cabo Farrutx, is a narrow projection which extends NE from the coast. It is formed by a spur of Atalaya de Son Jaumell, 271m high, which stands 0.7 mile SW of the cape and is surmounted by a tower.

Farrayo de Aubarca, 23m high, lies 0.3 mile offshore, 2.7 miles NE of the cape. The passage leading between this islet and the coast has a depth of 20m and is free of dangers.

Cabo Pera (39°43'N., 3°28'E.), the E extremity of Mallorca, is located 2 miles SSE of Cabo del Freu. It is 78m high, reddish in color, and rocky. A main light is shown from a structure, 18m high, standing on the cape.

The coast between Cabo Farrutx and Cabo Pera is high and indented by several coves.

Capdepera, a small town, stands on a hill, 2 miles SW of Cabo Pera and is prominent from seaward.

Cabo Vermey is located 3.8 miles SSW of Cabo Pera and surmounted by two ruined towers. It is reddish, high, barren, and cliffy.

Punta de Amer, located 5 miles SW of Cabo Vermey, is low and surmounted by an old castle.

Bahia de Arta lies between Punta de Amer and Cabo del Pinar, 3.5 miles NNE. Vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor in this bay with winds from between the SW and NW. The best berth is in depths of 16 to 25m, sand and weed, in the N part of the bay. Vessels can also anchor, in depths of 10 to 15m, in the NW part of the bay.

Cabo del Pinar, dark in color, is formed by a spur of Sierra de Son Jordi, which extends NW. Port Cristo, a small harbor, is situated within a cove, 3.7 miles SW of Punta de Amer. It is mostly used by small craft and yachts.

Punta de la Bateria is located 8 miles SSW of Porto Cristo. Numerous houses and several prominent hotels stand on this point. A light is shown from a structure, 7m high, standing on the point.

Puerto Colom (39°25'N., 3°16'E.), a small craft harbor, lies between Punta de Bateria and Punta de la Farola, 0.2 mile W. No attempt should be made to enter this harbor without local knowledge. An extensive yacht marina is situated close N of this harbor.

4.21 Punta de la Farola (39°25'N., 3°16'E.), the W entrance point of Puerto Colom, is surmounted by a prominent tower. A light is shown from a structure, 25m high, standing close S of the tower.

Puig de San Salvador, 510m high, stands 4.7 miles NW of the entrance to Puerto Colom. This prominent hill is conical and considerably higher than those surrounding it. The summit is surmounted by a conspicuous hermitage and a chapel, with a monument and a cross, situated close by.

Cala Llonga lies 3.2 miles SSW of Punta de la Farola. Lights are shown from both the N and S entrance points of this cove, and an old fort is situated on the S entrance point. The cove affords anchorage, in depths of 7 to 8m, to small vessels with local knowledge. A pier and an extensive yacht marina are situated within this cove.

Puerto Petro (39°21'N., 3°13'E.) ([World Port Index No. 38680](#)) lies 1 mile SW of Cala Llonga. This inlet forms a very small natural harbor. Its entrance is 260m wide and has a depth of 18m in the middle. There are depths of 5 to 10m within the harbor, which can accommodate only one or two small vessels at anchor at a time.

This harbor is reported to be dangerous to enter during bad weather because of the narrowness of the entrance.

An old and prominent tower stands close within the SW entrance point of the harbor. It is high and square and, because of its peculiar construction, cannot be mistaken for any of the others along the coast. A light is shown from a structure, 9m high, standing close E of the tower.

Cala Figuera, a cove, lies 2.5 miles SW of Puerto Petro and forms a small fishing harbor. A light is shown from a structure, 6m high, standing on the E entrance point of the cove and a tower is situated close SW of it. Santany, a small town, stands 2.5 miles NW of the cove. A prominent church, visible from seaward, is situated within this town.

The coast extends 7 miles SW from Cala Figuera to Cabo Salinas, which has been previously described in [paragraph 4.12](#), and is rocky and indented by several small coves.

Mallorca—Off-lying Islands

4.22 Isla de Cabrera (39°09'N., 2°56'E.), a rugged and hilly island, lies 9 miles SW of Cabo Salinas and, together with the neighboring islands, lies within a National Park. Vessels can only enter the park with permission from the Instituto Nacional para de la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (ICONA) at Palma. A marine reserve has been established in an area surrounding the islands, and is best seen on the chart; navigation, fishing, diving, or gathering of flora and fauna are prohibited.

Punta Anciola, the SW extremity of the island, is formed by the extremity of a small peninsula, 120m high. A main light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 24m high, standing on this point.

Cabo Llebeig, the NW extremity of the island, rises to a detached hill, 60m high. A light is shown from structure, 7m high, standing on this cape.

Cabo Ventoso, the NE extremity of the island, is formed by a steep-to cliffy headland, 106m high.

Isla Imperial, 70m high, lies off the SE coast of the island. It is separated from the coast by a channel, 95m wide, with depths of 11m at the N end.

Islotes Estels, consisting of five rocky islets, lies within 0.5 mile of the middle of the S coast of Isla de Cabrera; the highest and central islet is 44m high.

Isla Redonda, 57m high, lies off the NE coast of Isla de Cabrera and is steep-to, except on its SW side. Isla Conejera, lying 0.5 mile NW of Isla Redonda, rises to a hill, 119m high, on its E side. Isla Esponja, 23m high, lies 0.3 mile N of the middle of the N side of Isla Conejera and is a steep-to and almost inaccessible islet.

Isla Plana, 39m high, lies 0.3 mile ENE of Isla Esponja and a shoal bank extends for a short distance from its S side. Isla Pobre, 24m high, lies close N of Isla Plana and there is a depth of 9m between them.

Isla Horadada, 27m high, lies 0.4 mile NNE of Isla Pobre and is almost inaccessible. A light is shown from a structure,

15m high, standing on its NW side. An islet lies close S of Isla Horadada and an above-water rock lies on foul ground between them. A stony bank, with a depth of 7.3m, extends up to about 100m S from the islet.

Puerto de Cabrera is entered between Cabo Llebeig and Punta Creueta, 0.6 mile SE. This inlet affords secure anchorage. The best berth, sheltered from N winds, is in a depth of 19m, sand and weed, in the E part.

Punta del Castillo, located 0.2 mile SSE of Punta Creueta, is surmounted by a prominent ruined castle. Punta Creueta, marked by a light, is surmounted by several prominent buildings.

Freu de Cabrera (39°15'N., 3°00'E.) is the channel lying between the S extremity of Mallorca and Isla Horadada. It is free from dangers, but strong E or W currents are experienced according to the direction of the wind.

Caution.—Extensive fishing is reported to be carried out in the waters between Mallorca and Isla de Cabrera. Unlighted fishing boats and buoys may be encountered.

Menorca

4.23 Menorca (40°00'N., 4°00'E.) is the NE island of Islas Baleares. It is mostly level and free from off-lying dangers, except for a few inshore islets. Monte Toro, 358m high, stands near the center of the island and is the highest summit.

Freu de Menorca, 20 miles wide, separates Menorca from Mallorca. Very heavy seas are raised in this channel by N winds.

Cabo Dartuch (39°55'N., 3°49'E.), the SW extremity of Menorca, is low, flat, and steep-to. In good weather, it frequently happens that the wind is blowing from different directions on either side of this cape. A main light is shown from a structure, 35m high, standing almost on the shore at the cape.

Puerto de Ciudadela (40°00'N., 3°50'E.) ([World Port Index No. 38700](#)), lying 4.2 miles N of Cabo Dartuch, is a steep-sided creek, with three coves on its N side which forms a natural harbor. It provides very good shelter from E winds; however, SW gales cause the sea to break right across the entrance and send in a heavy swell.

A narrow channel, with a least depth of 4m, leads into the harbor and a main light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on the W entrance point. The head has been banked and leveled to provide berths for small vessels in depths up to 4m. Vessels up to 150 tons can be handled. The town of Ciudadela stands at the head of the creek and is visible from seaward.

With offshore winds, anchorage can be obtained by vessels with local knowledge, in a depth of 16m, good holding ground, off the entrance of Puerto de Ciudadela.

4.24 Cabo Binicous (40°00'N., 3°48'E.), low and cliffy, is located 1.3 miles W of Puerto de Ciudadela. A conspicuous hotel is reported to stand on this cape.

Cabo Menorca, the W extremity of the island, is located 1 mile NNW of Cabo Binicous.

Punta Nati, the NW extremity of the island, is located 2.5 miles NE of Cabo Menorca and fronted by a small islet, 7m

high. A main light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on this cape.

Cabo de Caballeria (40°05'N., 4°05'E.), the N extremity of the island, is located 12.5 miles E of Punta Nati. This cape, 80m high, is the N end of a peninsula which extends 1.7 miles N from the general line of the coast. It is steep-to and from a distance E or W, appears as an island.

A main light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 14m high, standing on the summit of the cape. A racon is situated at the light.

Islas Bledas, consisting of three islets, lies close N of the coast, 3 miles WSW of Cabo Caballeria.

Bahia de Tirant lies between Cabo de Caballeria and the N extremity of the peninsula, which forms the W side of Puerto de Fornells, 2 miles SE. This bay affords good anchorage, with offshore winds, to small vessels with local knowledge. The best berths are in depths of 5 to 6m, close to the shore. Winds between N and E send a very heavy sea into this bay.

Puerto de Fornells (40°04'N., 4°08'E.) is a narrow and nearly landlocked inlet which forms a natural harbor. It is entered between the N extremity of a peninsula, on the W side, and the N extremity of a cliffy promontory, on the E side. A prominent tower stands on the end of the peninsula and an islet lies close N of it.

A fishing village is situated on the NW side of the harbor, close S of an old fort, and a small yacht marina lies on the SW side of the harbor.

Islote Sargantana, 12m high, lies 0.5 mile SSE of the village and is surmounted by a ruined castle.

The harbor affords good shelter. Vessels of deep draft usually anchor about midway between Islote Sargantana and the fishing village. The holding ground is good and the bottom is mostly mud and weed. However, caution is necessary for there is not room for a vessel of more than 100m in length to swing in depths greater than 8m. Vessels of moderate draft can anchor in a depth of 9m, farther in. Small vessels can anchor, in a depth of 5m, about 200m from the village.

4.25 Cala de Addaya (40°01'N., 4°12'E.), a narrow creek, lies 4.5 miles SE of Puerto de Fornells. It extends for 1.5 miles and several islets and above-water rocks lie off the entrance. A conspicuous tower stands on the W side of the creek, 0.7 mile S of the entrance. A yacht harbor is situated on the W side of the creek, 1 mile S of the entrance.

Cabo Favaritx (40°00'N., 4°16'E.), located 3 miles ESE of the E entrance point of Cala de Addaya, is low and at a distance appears as three islets. A main light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 28m high, standing on the cape.

Isla Colom, 44m high, lies close to the coast, 3 miles SSE of Cabo Favaritx. Vessels, with local knowledge, can obtain anchorage, in depths of 10 to 12m, sand, on the NW side of this island with their sterns secure to the shore. This roadstead is sheltered from all winds except those from the NW. Anchorage is also available, in a depth of 10m, on the SW side of the island with the stern similarly secured. This roadstead is sheltered from all winds except those from the ENE and ESE.

La Mola, a peninsula, is located 5.5 miles SSE of Isla Colom. It is 80m high and the N and S coasts are faced with cliffs.

Punta del Espero (39°52'N., 4°20'E.), 55m high, is the E extremity of La Mola. A main light is shown from a tower, 11m high, standing on this point. A signal station and a lookout tower are situated 0.2 mile W of the light.

Punta de Fuera, the S extremity of the peninsula, is located 0.9 mile SW of Punta del Espero. A lighted buoy is moored about 200m S of this point and marks the edge of a rocky bank.

Punta de San Carlos (39°52'N., 4°18'E.), located 0.3 mile SW of Punta de Fuera, lies on the N side of a small cove. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on the point. A radiobeacon is situated close WSW of the light. A prominent ruined castle and a prominent monument stand close W and close N, respectively, of the light.

A lighted buoy is moored about 0.1 mile E of the point and marks the edge of a rocky bank.

Puerto de Mahon (39°53'N., 4°16'E.)

World Port Index No. 38690

4.26 The port of Mahon, which is also a naval base, lies within an inlet which forms a natural and well-protected harbor. This harbor extends 3 miles NW and is entered between Punta de San Carlos and Punta de Fuera.

Winds—Weather.—Strong winds from the N, which prevail in winter and occur occasionally in summer, frequently cause a considerable swell off the entrance. During winds from the SE through S to SW, the visibility may decrease, sometimes completely obscuring the land.

Tides—Currents.—Winds from the N and NE give rise to strong SW currents off the entrance to the harbor. These currents are almost constant and only with SW winds do they set in the opposite direction.

Tides in the harbor are insignificant, but the level of the water is affected by the prevailing winds.

Depths—Limitations.—There are depths of 16 to 27m in the entrance channel. A naval base is situated on the N side of the harbor.

Muelle de Cos Nou, 180m long, lies close W of the naval base and has a depth of 6.5m alongside. Muelle Commercial, 218m long, lies at the S side of the harbor and has a depth of 8m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo, tanker, ro-ro, container, and passenger vessels. Vessels of unlimited length can be accommodated with drafts up to 7.6m.

Aspect.—Isla Lazareto lies on the N side of the harbor close inside the entrance. Several prominent buildings stand on this

island. The suburb of Villacarlos is situated on the S shore of the harbor, 1 mile NW of the entrance. A small island, on which stands a military hospital, lies 0.5 mile NW of Villacarlos.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots may be contacted by VHF channel 12, 14, 16, 20, or 27 and board about 1 mile from the harbor entrance.

Anchorage.—In good weather, anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 24 to 37m, sand with good holding ground, off the entrance to the harbor. Vessels can also anchor, in depths of 10 to 26m, NNE of Villacarlos, but should avoid anchoring on the slope of the N shore of the harbor because strong N winds may cause dragging.

Caution.—Approaching from the S or SW, vessels should take care not to mistake the entrance to the cove lying close S of Punta de San Carlos for the harbor entrance. Approaching from the N, vessels should take care not to mistake the low isthmus connecting La Mola to the mainland for the entrance to the harbor.

The bay lying between the E side of Isla Lazareto and the W side of La Mola is for military use only. Entry is prohibited unless in an emergency.

A submarine pipeline extends 0.5 mile SE from the vicinity of Punta de San Carlos.

Depths in Puerto de Mahon are generally up to 2m shoaler than charted.

4.27 Punta Mabres (39°49'N., 4°17'E.), located 3.5 miles SSE of Puerto de Mahon, is the SE extremity of Menorca. A conspicuous radio mast and a conspicuous tower stand 1 mile NNW and close W, respectively, of the point.

A lighted wave recorder buoy is reported to be moored about 9 miles SE of Punta Mabres.

Isla del Aire (39°48'N., 4°18'E.) lies 0.5 mile SE of Punta Mabres. The NW side of the island is flat, but the SE side is steep-to and cliffy. A main light is shown from a structure, 37m high, standing on the summit at the S side of the island.

The channel leading between the island and the mainland can be navigated by vessels with local knowledge and drafts up to 6.5m.

The S coast of Menorca is mostly free from off-lying dangers, but a few rocks and shoals lie close inshore. From Punta Mabres, the shore extends 15 miles NW and then 7 miles W to Cabo Dartuch, which has been previously described in [paragraph 4.23](#).